

WEEK IN WASHINGTON.

SUNDAY, JUNE 7 .- It was stated to-day that Secretary Carlisle has decided to indorse the findings of the board appointed in January last to investigate the charges of drunkenness and conduct unbecoming an officer and Healy, of the revenue cutter Bear, stationed on the Pacific Coast. The beard found him guilty of nearly all the charges preferred against him, and found that be should be Capt. Healy's long and efficient service, itself is sufficient to occupy a man's entire time. recommended him to the favorable consideration of Secretary Carlisle. The Secretary has adopted this recommendation of mercy, and mitigated the sentence by ordering that Capt, Healy be placed at the foot of the list of Captains, and be suspended from rank and duty, on waiting orders' pay, for a

MONDAY, JUNE 8 .- The Venezuelan Commission held a meeting. A number of important communications were presented and considered, among these being a preliminary report from Prof. Burr, at The Hague, now the Department of State informing the Commission that the British Government had signified its intention of shortly forwarding ments, taken both from the Dutch and Spanish archives. Further information was laid before the Commission as to valuable and important documents in the archives of the referred to in debate. Propaganda at Rome, with respect to the early Capuchin missions in the disputed territory. A number of additional documents were presented on behalf of the Venezueian Government, but translations have not yet been completed of the three volumes Legation in this city.

duct an investigation of the recent bond issue, to-day decided to begin its work after questions.

VEDNESDAY, JUNE 10 .- Chairman Dingley, of the House Ways and Means Committee, made bring and agriculture, these questions having dating as ever. been investigated by the committee. The report says that the rapid introduction of machinery into Japan will, within a few element in production, a more serious competitor in our markets than the products of Great Britain, France and Germa y have

THURSDAY, JUNE 11 .- The State Department advisable that this information should become public until Congress adjourned, as it risely what the President did not went Congress to do, as such a resolution would be the Spanish Minister, Mr. Dupuy de Lome, that such a result could not be averted, much as he and the Spanish Government would be the final appeal, deplore it. A veto, on the other hand, would seriously embarrass the President, as it would place him in the position of opposing the the conditions in Cuba will so change before the reassembling of Congress in December as unhappy struggle more easy.

home in Neismaks. Although it is well understood that the Populist movement is to by which this end is to be accomplished, and nations within a year. declared before leaving that he would take no active interest in politics until he had enjoyed a season of rest on his farm .- Sensto the Colerado Senator's selection as the Den ceratic standard bearer.

his tather, and Dr. Hodriguez, his attorney. the presentation of a claim upon the Spanish Government for indemnity for his ill-treatmean upon his estate in Cuba. The Doctor perience the Doctor showed to Secretary Ole ney. One was part of the machete which had made the wound upon his neck as he lay upon the ground. The upper half of the blade was braken off by striking a stone when the blow was delivered, the result claim is made by the Deleades that the assault was made by the Spanish troops upon them entirely without provocation, and they seek to recover damages in the amount of

CPAT OF THE CORRIDORS.

late John A. Cockerill during his trip through Japan some months before he died. Cockerill was then war correspondent for a New York paper. Representatives of all nations gathered at Yokohama, many of them tourists and others on business. It was at this time that Cockerill can neross a cockney Briton, who was boasting about the great prowess of his country and making rather slighting allusions to the United States. His remarks aroused Cockerill's war spirit, and he told the Englishman that inasmuch as the United States had twice whipped England it could probably do so again. "Obnot continue the argument.

One set of men at least among the employes at the Capitol are glad Congress has adjourned. The official stenographers, who do a year's work in the half a year or more that Congress sits Take for instance the duties of Mr. Henry Gensler, who last week completed his 30th year a gentleman preferred against Capt. M. A. of service as one of the official stenographers of the Senute. He has also worked for 22 years as Private Secretary to Senators: first, for three years, with Oliver P. Morton, and then, for 19 dismissed from the service, but, in view of 1 years, with J. Donald Cameron. This duty of

Up to within a few minutes of the time the session of the Senate begins he sast Mr. Cameron's house, attending to all of the correspondence of that busy man, and arranging detail term of four years, and be publicly repri- after detail of his private and public business. When the session begins Mr. Gensler goes first on the floor of the Senate, there to report the routine morning business, with all of its intricarries. This incindes the introduction of bills, resolutions and orders, the presentation of peengaged in making an examination of the titions, the discussion of the order of business Dutch archives, and a communication from for the day, and all the important routine business affairs that each day start the real work or debate. This routine is vastly important and a supplementary Blue Book which would must be accurately reported, for it constitutes contain a large number of additional docu- the legislative record of the day, so far as the public is concerned, and the Congressional Record of that portion of the session is often

of manuscript which are in the hands of the to a dezen or more newspaper men eager for climate necessary to him. paragraphs of interest to their home papers, he of the Finance Committee, designated to con- each one and hands over the papers with a pa- Maple Sugar State. tience and an intelligence that are really matthe adjournment of Congress and to admit ters for wonderment, when the rush of this the press to its sessions. Secretary Carlisle man's life is considered. Later in the day Mr. | the Convention, but remained here, fluishing will probably appear in person to answer Genzler takes his regular "turn" at the de- up the work on his desk. Senator Allison went adjournment he is occupied until about mid- went to his home in Illinois. a report on the menace to American manu- night arranging the copy in the printer and facturers by the threatened invasion of the getting the work closed up systematically for cheap products of Oriental labor, and upon the day. Then he sleeps, but only for a few the effect of the differences of exchange be- hours, and bright and early in the morning becountries upon the United States manufact. is at it again, indefatigable, active, accommo-

It has always been a toss-up among the memyears, make Japanese factory products, especi- bers of the House whether Congressman Charles ally fine cottons, silks, and other articles in | Beaugit or Representative Franklin Bartlett is which the labor cost here is an important the handsomest man who sits under the Speaker's eye. Both are New Yorkers, In many features they are slike. Bennett's small and been, simply for the reason that Japanese exceedingly artistic feet are incased in patentwages are lower than European wages, and leathers, and so are Bartlett's. Both have a Japanese labor likely soon to become as durling little bald spot on the back of the head; effective with machinery as European labor | both wear the same kind of collars; both have the sinewy, graceful figure which attracts the announced that the President intends taking | terminine lovers of perfect form, and both have no action relative to the Cuban resolution. In angelic smile. It is possible that Bartlett's Neither be nor Secretary Olney deemed it trousers are a little more restricted in the knees, but this a more matter of detail. If was feared that were it known the session Titian were the judge he would choose Benwould be perfracted until a joint resolution | nett, whose locks are of the hue that Titian | trict of Columbia, are every year crowned with recognizing Cuban belligerency could be loved to paint. They are curly and so cute. rushed through both Houses. This is pre- But Bartlett is a striking looking brunet, as dark and swarthy as a Spaniard. His features mutdators in obstacter and require either are cast in a severe and judicial mold, and his to its utmost capacity. his signature or a veto. To sign it would re- black hair is plastered down upon his expansult in war between the United States and sive forchead with almost painful precision. Smin. The President has been assured by Where two men are blessed with beauty of such varied type the wisdom of Solomon must

It is said at the Treasury Department that wishes o the great majority of the American | the late Congress paid more careful attention people as reflected by their representatives to the navigation laws of the country than has Committee on Patriotic Teaching. Hon. B. H. in Congress. It is the President's hope that any Congress for 15 years. An important step | Warner presided, and the Marine Band diswas the reconvening of the American delegates | coursed splendid music. to make his course with rescrence to that | to the Washington Marine Conference of 1889 to consider the improved international rules to FRIDAY, JUNE 12. - Senator Allen, one of the prevent collisions at sea, the assemblage here leading Populists in Congress, left for his of that body, and the passage of the bill recommended by the American delegates in the closnominate Teller, the Nebraska Senator ing hours of the session. It practically assures declined togive any information of the plans | the enforcement of the Washington rules by all

Congressman Payne's comprehensive measure to better the condition of American seator Jones, of Arkansas, gors home in a few men, to abolish imprisonment for brouches of days. He is a great admirer of Senator civil contract, and to abolish allotments and Teller, and is believed to be still favorable the crimping system, passed the Bouse and a culogy of the American flag. was reported in the Senate with imprisonment SATURDAY, JUNE 13.—Dr. Jose Delgado, with | and allotment restored in a guarded form.

Balls extending the time for unleading sailcalled at the State Department and had an ing vessels, extending the powers of the Secreinterview with Secretary Olney respecting tary of the Treasury, where fines and forfeitures are incurred, for the policing of the St. Mary's River and of regatta courses, for the walked with the aid of a stent cane, and quicker transmittal of express packages through showed signs of his terrible experience. the custom houses, and sundry minor changes Two grucsome souvenirs of his Cuban ex- in navigation laws, have been approved by the spiring "Our Country's Fing." accompanied by

quiet amusement over Populist Kem's obstrucbeing unquestionably to save the life of the tien tactics. He wanted a certain public imvictim. Another token was the bullet which provement in his State, and objected to other had been shot clear through his thighs. The measures unless be could get the right of way. lie soon got the reputation of an oldector of Al caliber. The other day Mr. Mundell (Wyo.) asked for unanimous consent to consider a \$200,000, as well as reparation in other lines. resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to resume work upon and issue patents to the Union Pacific Railway Company with-At the close of business last Saturday the out delay to all lands sold by that company to gold reserve in the Treasury was \$104,196,007. | bona-fide purchasers in western Nebraska, North Dakota, Wyoming, and Utah. As Mr. Kem's constituents are much interested in this Representative Mercer tells a story of the bill, it was necessary for him either to surrender or object to a bill that they wanted passed. After a little hesitation he concluded to object, and Mr. Mundell rose to a question of personal privilege, explaining that 5,000 of the 25,000 people interested in the bill resided in Mr. Kem's District. These remarks the Nebraska Populist strenuously endeavored to have stricken from the Record, on the ground that Mr. Mundeli's point didnot constitute a question of privilege.

On another occasion, when a fierce wind and ah-my deah sah!" said the doughty Briton, rain storm swept over the city, the members of "you ah mistaken, surely. If I remembah the the House rushed out to the south balcony to history of my country we took yah Capitol and witness its effect. The air was filled with flyburned it, don't you know?" "Yes," said ing fragments, the great trees in the Capitol Cockerill, "you did take the Capitol, And if Grounds were bending before the storm, and I remember the bistory of my country, you also | half a hundred Representatives stood watching took Bunker Hill. But you didn't take it the awe-juspiring scene with rapt interest. very far. You let go both of them like a red- Suddenly the stillness was broken by Cousins. hot brick, and at last accounts they were still of lows. "I know how to stop all this," said in our possession. But let me tell you what he, waving his hand outward toward the warwe'll do next time we have a war with you. ring elements. Every eye was turned upon We'll po over there, tow your snug little island | him in eager expectancy. "Call Kem out and across the Atlantic, and haul it up the bay to tell him to object," and then everybody New York for a wharf." The Englishman did laughed, for Kem had been objecting to everything in sight for a fortnight past.

The first session of the 54th Congress, which SYMBOLISM OF THE FLAG. has just closed, has passed into history as the hardest-working, most business-like session in the history of Copgress. No time was wasted over anything. The committees put in good solid work over the matters entrusted to them, and brought forth fruits according. There was unusually little "talking for Buncombe," nothing spectacular, nothing sensational. The manager of a great factory could not have been more relentlessly business-like than Speaker Reed was from the day that he was escorted to the chair till the hour when his gavel fell announcing the close of the session. The Representatives had assembled to do the work of the people, and he was as determined as they were willing that they should do it.

The estimates sent in by the various Departments at the beginning of the session involved appropriations amounting to \$529,134,193.92. The appropriations actually made foot up \$515,759,820.49, a reduction of \$13,374,373.43. This reduction was only made by the most careful scrutiny of every item, and saving a dollar anywhere and everywhere that it could be done. This involved an immense amount of hard work in the committees, but it was industriously and conscientiously done. It was the strongest contrast to the wildcat, haphazard way in which legislation was managed in the preceding Congress.

One of the big items in the appropriations which could not be pared down was \$11,492,-616 for interest on the increased public debt created by this Administration.

Having nothing better to do one day last week, a correspondent in the Senate press gallery addressed a note to Senator Stewart reminding him of an omission. He had pretty successfully connected everything in ancient and modern history with "the crime of 1873" except the execution of Charles I. in 1648. He ought to try to work that in before the session closed. The note was sent down to Senator Allison, who laughed over it with some other Senators before handing it to Senator Stewart, whose rubicund face grew a little redder. He stroked his long whiskers, but said nothing.

I have before spoken of Senator Redfield Proctor's dry, caustic Yankee wit, which is be-The morning hour over, Mr. Gensler goes to coming famous. He was told a little while ago the Secretary's office, where he arranges his that Whitelaw Reid would not take the Vicedocuments, and, sitting as the center of interest | Presidency because his health rendered a dry

"Then I should think the Senate the very DUESDAY, JUNE 9. - The Senate Sub-committee | selects those matters of particular concern to place for him," remarked the Senator from the

bates of the session, and in the evening after to his home at Dubuque, and Senator Cullom

Ex-Secretary Richard W. Thompson, of Indiann, last week celebrated his 87th birthday, and this week he was at St. Louis, at the head of the Indiana delegation. He is six months older than Gladstone and six years older than Bismarck. He has been in public life over 60 years, and has taken part in 16 Presidential campaigns. He was an elector for Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison in 1840, and was Secretary of the Navy under Hayes. He gives as the secret of his longevity that he never dissipated, particularly in the way of eating. He has always been very temperate as to the kind and quantity of food that he ate.

FLAG DAY. It is Celebrated at Washington, D. C., in Great Style.

The earnest efforts of the ladies of Department of the Potomac W.R.C., Mrs. Annie Johnson President, to develop a more general and cordial celebration of Flag Day in the Dishigher success. Last Friday was celebrated as Flag Day in all the schools of Washington, and in the evening a splendid meeting was held at the Church of Our Father, which was crowded The meeting was under the charge of the

expable and indefatigable Mrs. Isabel Worrell Ball, of the W.R.C. National Committee on Patriotic Teaching, and its success was largely due to her efforts. She was ably assisted by Mrs. Mary S. Gist, Mrs. J. C. Nailor and Mrs. A. B. Howel's, of the Department Committee on Patriotic Teaching.

Mrs. Worrell-Ball made a brief opening address, outlining the work done by the National There was a unique representation of the re-

pudiation of the stamp act, by a number of boys from Polk School, attired in Continental costume. This was a play of their own composition, and evoked great applause. Miss Josephine Faulkner gained applause by

her singing of "Old Glory." Little tots from the Franklin School, arrayed in white and carrying small American flags, gave the inspiring Bellamy flag salute. The Orpheus Octet, led by Prof. J. M. Lav-

ton, gave a splendid rendition of "The Starspangled Banner," after which Commander John McElroy, of the Department of the Potomac, G.A.R., made the address of the evening, A wand drill by young ladies from Polk School followed under the direction of Mr.

The Balch flag salute, by the pupils of Van Buren School, came next. This was received

with enthusiasm and applause. The band aroused cheer after cheer by the "Grand Army Patrol," a combination of patriotic songs, and then Miss Beulah Boernstein recited "A Flag on Every Schoolhouse." Mr. George Terry sang Mrs. Clifford Howard's inthe composer, and Prof. A. G. Rogers made a few remarks on the appropriateness of the day. and the significance of the lessons learned by The House members have had a good deal of young and old from the celebration.

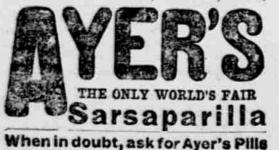
The Only One To Stand the Test.

Rev. William Copp, whose father was a physician for over fifty years, in New Jersey, and who himself spent many years preparing for the practice of medicine, but subsequently entered the ministry of the M. E. Church, writes: "I am glad

to testify that I have had analyzed all the sarsaparilla preparations known in the trade, but

AYER'S bis the only one of them that I could recommend as a blood-purifier. I have

given away hundreds of bottles of it, as I consider it the safest as well as the best to be had."-WM. COPP. Pastor M. E. Church, Jackson, Minn,



Address by John McElroy, Commander of the Department of the Potomac, G.A.R.,

at Washington, D. C., on Flag Day. The human mind turns eagerly to emblems and symbols. They seem essential and necessary to it. They are tangible foundations for intangible thoughts. They are something like St. Paul's definition of faith: "The substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not

Memories cling around them, love idealizes them, lofty aspirations bourgeon and blossom from them, like flowers from the naked stalks which the Winter has left.

Next to the cross of Christ our Flag is the most potent symbol that to-day floats before the eyes of men. It has a deeper meaning to greater hosts than any emblem outside those of religion. Next to them it can summon the greatest number of gallant, devoted men to the highest daring and self-sacrifice.

Out of every 20 men who inhabit this earth, one proudly owns his allegiance to the Star-Spangled Banner. The other 19 are divided among several hundred banners. Our Flag is sovereign over one full tenth of the earth's dry The highest function of a symbol is its serv-

ice as a guide-post for the path of duty. History is eloquent as to how well our Flag has fulfilled this exalted function.

The century and a quarter since it was born. amid the throes of the struggle for liberty and National existence, has been infinitely the most momentous period in the world's bistory. If we represent the progress of the world since the birth of Christ by a yardstick, the first inch upon it would measure the progress up until the time of the appearance of our Flag; the remainder would show what mankind has accomplished and gained since. We live in deeds and not in years, and measured by them humanity has lived and done inconceivably more in the 19th century than in all the 18 which preceded it.

The christening of our Flag was the thundering declaration to a King-ridden, priestridden, fendal lord-ridden world that "all men are created equal and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness." At this trumpet sound the enslaved and oppressed millions of every land and tongue raised their sad eyes to see the day of Freedom stand tip toe on the misty mountain-tops of the future. And around that Flag they saw a band of sternly-resolute men, who solemnly pledged their lives, their fortunes, mild expression-moths. and their sacred honor to making that declaration gloriously good. Through all the six score momentous years since then, while the history of Europe has been changing like a kaleideoscope, they have seen that Fing maintained steadfastly as the highest symbol of the largest liberty, the truest fraternity, the most sincere equality, the most rigid justice that the mind of man can conceive. Under its beneficent folds manhood has been rising to that stature which God intended it should takebut little lower than the angels.

Elsewhere the tide of progress might ebb for a space; revolutions might for awhile go backward; the tyrant might re-forge his fetters; Speaker Reed did not leave the city during the oppressor might regain his power. But the much comfort out of the new sleeve. Star-Spangled Banner always went forward. Its trumpets had no notes for the retreat-only

This is its symbolism for the 70,000,000 of people who cherish it in their heart of hearts. of the calamity there. Its sacred biszonry represents to them 12 decades of glorious development of humanity. It represents to them little bands of earnest, devoted, God-fearing men and women, leaving all that ancestral homes, kindred and civilization had to hold them, to dare the terrors of a savare-haunted wilderness to establish there communities in which humanity could be higher, freer, and holier than under the pestilential shadows of Old World institutions. It represents struggles of the utmost heroism with every form of danger, with pestilence that stalked at noon-day, with the merciless tomahawk of the savage, the pitiless sword of white enemies, with the unsubdued forces of Nature. It represents to them triumph over all of these -savages defeated and well-nigh extirpated; white enemies driven from every foot of our soil, and a continent subdued to the uses of men for happy homes and the development of great enterprises for the benefit of all mankind. Carping critics sneer at the love of the Flag as sentiment merely. Certainly, it is only sentiment. These purblind cavilers seem unable to realize that it is sentiment which moves and rules the world. Sentiment is what distinguishes man from the lower animals. The less sentiment a man has the nearer he is to the brute; the

man, but peoples and nations are molded by sentiment into what they are, and sentiment moves masses of mankind with the resistless energy of the cyclone and earthquake in the physical world. The symbolism of our Flag is more authori-

tative than any commands-more inspiring

more, the higher he is in the scale of manhood,

Religion, love of justice and right, of parents,

wife, and children, honesty, morality-all are

merely sentiments. Not only the individual

than any eloquence of words. In the chill mists of the morning a regiment of infantry lines up on its Flag and looks with anxious eyes upon a neighboring hill-top, serrated with breastworks, bristling with shining rifle-barrels, frowning with black-muzzled cannon, swarming with the insolent foe. Thither their Flag must go, and thither must they follow it, though that hill-top be the mouth of hell, and though there be as many horrors and devils there as there are leaves upon the trees. The thousand men who touch elbows to the right and left of the Flag are plain, ordinary boys, products of American homes, American school-rooms, American churches. They are boys with fathers and mothers, sisters and sweethearts back in the homes whence they came. They make little pretense of being soldiers. War is not a trade they love. It is a vocation forced upon them by convictions of duty. They do not swagger or boast, and many of the characteristics popularly ascribed to soldiers are absent from that crowd of ordinary young Americans. For all that, they are incomparably the finest soldiers

that ever stood upon the battlefield. For minutes of anxious expectancy that seem to lengthen into hours, they lean upon their rifles and gaze at the enemy, and at the flag floating above their heads. What the next 15 minutes may have in store for them God alone knows. Every one may be standing before His judgment-seat within that time. Many will certainly be there. That matters not to them. Duties are theirs; consequences are God's. They merely feel that as Americans have always followed that flag wherever it led, so must they, whatever befall. With it lie honor, duty, manhood; away from it, shame, ignominy, disgrace worse than death.

The order comes, "Forward-Guide on the Colors-March!" and the line sweeps onward. The black-mouthed guns bellow angrily, and shells bursting with a terrific crash tear great gaps in the line. They are closed instantly by the survivors pressing inward toward the Flag. Nearer, and the infernal hall of canister hurtles and shricks through the living wall, tearing and rending, mutilating and slaying. Every minute the line shortens by the living closing into the places of the fallen. Ever forward goes the Flag, though one-third of those who started are lying on the bloody slope. Then begins the deadly, searching hail of the rifles, not so noisy as the cannons, but vastly more terrible. Men drop and the line shortens at every step, the color-hearer falls, but before the Flag touches the ground another gallant hand bears it aloft and forward. The divine fury of battle swells every heart to point of bursting. On! On! Over the ditch, up the slippery banks, into the swarming masses of enemy, for mad, delirious work with bayonet and clubbed musket. The Flag is ever foremost, ever the storm-center into which men rush; where Death rides the whirlwind, and his sickle is lightning swift, sweeping into eternity alike

strike at it. But like reeds before the tempest the enemy is beaten down by the fury of the assault, and yields. Then the Flag floats in triumph from the highest point, and deepvoiced cheers, welling from hearts still burning with the frenzy of battle, announce victory, The dying on the bloody slope hear and echo with their sinking voices, as their gallant spirits pass away to Him who gave them. Greater love hath no man than this: that he give his life for that which he loveth. An inconceivably greater number of men have given their lives for our Flag than for any mers. other that kisses the breeze, What higher

symbolism has earth than this? Four hundred thousand men. The brave, the good, the true, In tangled wood, in mountain glen, On battle plain, in prison pen, Lie dend for me and you; Four hundred thousand of the brave Have made our range ned soil their grave For me and you, kind friends,

For me and you.



PROGRAM FOR JUNE.

Girl graduates. Buttercups and daisies.

Brides.

Sweet peas and pansies.

not live in June?

"Butter and eggs" and marigolds in the sunny places. Roses, lilies, sweet pinks in old-fashioned gardens.

Lady slippers, verbenas, and tall hollyhocks along the garden walls. Scarlet geraniums up and down the walks; the Prairie Queen in blossom over the porch

and the grape arbor all sweet scented with the young grape. In the gardens and over the fields the flowers are all blossoming; along the little rivers the ferns are a-growing; the birds are singing everywhere; the hills are blue, and who would

* * Lavender blossoms are a part of my dainty lady's treasure. If she be a housekeeper in the city she buys packages of the fragrance at the corner drug store. If she live in the country where are old-fashioned gardens, then she gathers and dries the flowers herself, tying them into little bunches with narrow lavendercolored ribbon. The bundles of lavender she puts in the linen presses, in closets and chests, spreading the clean fragrance wherever there be clothes laid away, for not only is it pleasant to have the scent lingering about, but it is another barrier against the troublesome-to use a

The English folk burn the lavender branches, making a sweet incense that fills a room with the scent of old-time gardens.

The Viennese have invented a sleeve whose full top buttons to the lining, thus making it possible to iron the sleeve more satisfactorily. It hath a charm to hear about, and perhaps it is possible-something like the children's sunbonnets are sometimes made to button together around the crown-but probably we won't get

Helen Gould very promptly and very generously sent \$100,000 to St. Louis when she heard

The Duchess of Marlborough, it is said, has revived an 18th century fad of having a black boy to accompany her to church, carrying her prayer books. Fie! Fie! and she an American

. . Lawn frocks or waists can be trimmed prettily with the ready-made lace and embroidery ruffles. Some of the bands of insertion, ruffled on both edges, are placed over satin ribbon with a pretty effect, and are used up and down the waist, around the wrists, and sometimes for the collar too, but the women with long necks prefer a broad, wrinkled ribbon collar.

A pretty frock of white dimity flowered in lavender color is trimmed with these ruffled bands over lavender-colored satin ribbon.

9 9. White dresses decorated with the bands over



A blue-and-white dimity frock is made with three tucks across the waist and three across the sleeve-tops. The collar, belt and sleeve tion that we know better now. But for women ribbons are of pale-blue taffeta.

Gold belts are now selling for a quarter, and as everybody can have one, they are going out

of fashion as quickly as they came in. . . White leather belts are holding their own, and look very pretty with some shirt-waist

A Bishop sleeve, cut in four pieces, with insertion set in, is a pretty style. It is shirred at the shoulder and is finished with shirring, a band and frill at the wrist.

Shirt waists of silk with linen collars and

cuffs are not very pretty.

Brocades are used for the waistcoats of tailor-

One of the girls-a medical student-wears daugling from her belt three little black silk bags. In these, she explains, at college, she keeps her handkerchief, her eveglasses and her keys. On the picuic she carried her car fare in one, her handkerchief in another, and her gloves in the third. It looked very neat and systematic and "medical-studentish," as one of the girls said. The rest of the girls did not wear any gloves, and tied their car fare in their

. . . It is said that the mirrors framed in white Swiss or muslin or lace are more becoming to us women than those framed in wood or brass, the men who bear the Fing aloft and those who and, as to a certain extent a woman is the prettier if she believes she is not ill-looking, as long as she abstains from inordinate vanity; it behooves the timid maidens to wind their mirrors with lawn or swiss.

handkerchiefs and tucked their handkerchiefs

away in their cuffs, and only one girl lost hers.

Waists made of alternate puffs of chiffon and bands of Dresden ribbon are dainty-and difficult to make.

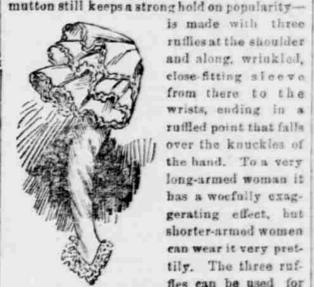
The old-time Spanish flounce is with us again. We have not seen it before for two Sum-

When a serge skirt becomes too shabby around the edge to fix in the ordinary way with a fresh velveteen, a band of Hercules braid will do wonders in the way of freshening. Put the velveteen on neatly and let the braid come almost to the very edge of the velveteen

Dimity shirt waists with stiff collars and cuffs are much worn, but the combination of the extraordinarily stiff collars with the exceedingly soft fronts is incongruous.

Short rows of the tiniest of black or white buttons are used to decorate the lapels, sleeves, pockets and collars of the new serge costumes.

One of the newest of the sleeves-the leg-o'mutton still keeps a strong hold on popularity-



close-fitting sleeve from there to the ruffled point that falls the hand. To a very long-armed woman it has a woefully exaggerating effect, but shorter-armed women can wear it very prettily. The three ruffles can be used for

an elbow sleeve satisfactorily.

"Where the dinner is ill got, there is poverty, or there is indolence, or there is ignorance." -Doctor Samuel Johnson.

Salmon served with cream sauce is a pleasing variation from the usual salmon with lemon or salmon salad. Open the can early in the day. Drain off all the oil and take out every bit of bone, skin or fat, and with a fork break the salmon into fine pieces. Make a cream sauce by rubbing together a tablespoonful of flour and a little less of butter. Melt this in a chafing dish or double boiler, and add to it a cup of sweet milk. Let this cook until it begins to thicken, then add the salmon, pepper, salt-and the juice of one lemon. Let it all cook for five or 10 minutes, so that the seasoning and the sauce may get mixed thoroughly through the fish, and then serve hot. This is also a pleasant mixture for sandwiches.

Veal Loaf .- Three and ope-half pounds of veal, chopped fine; three tablespoonfuls of cracker-dust, or bread crumbs; two eggs, a piece of butter the size of an egg, one teaspoonful of salt, one of pepper, a grated nutmeg and sage and thyme, if one likes. Mix well, and bake in a tin, covering it with bits of butter and bread-crumbs; cook slowly for two hours, setting the dish in a pan with water. It should be esten cold.

An Atchison man has two daughters. One rides a bicycle and the other doesn't. He has found out that the rider eats twice as much as the one who doesn't ride, and goes to bed without grumbling at night. He thinks bicycles are a good thing. His wife is also a statistician, and she adds that the bicycle girl hasn't wiped a dish since she got her wheel, and that she is too tired at night to turn the sewing-machine wheels, and the work falls on the daughter who doesn't ride,-Atchison Globe.

We all remember the days of cardboard "air castles" and "match-boxes," and are glad that they are no more, and there were lamp-mats of white crotchetted calla lilies with yellow colored crotchetted lilies for the sitting-room; \$4.50per1000cash for distributing circulars, Enclose crochetted spadixes, for the parlor, and violetand we are glad they are gone. White wax flowers, too-than which nothing except death itself is more deathly-have departed, and the children who pilfered the petals for chewing gum have grown to be men and women who do not provide wax flowers for their offspring. The crazy-quilt era and the era of "applique" plush pareies and roses has just departed, and we do not long for it again; but the present craze for paper flowers is almost as bad. Carnations that are so skillfully made that they just miss being beautiful; roses without scent or foliage or grace, but with true enough coloring, are scattered in all the homes about us, and their very success makes them hateful to look upon. Now, there is a faint talk of "fish-scale flowers," with directions for making. They are all so wearying.

Perhaps we need these steps in our progress towards a true appreciation of art and a general higher culture. We can look back on the past ugly efforts with some satisfacof this day and generation who laugh at the cardboard works that their grandmothers wrought, to make fish-scale flowers seems a deliberate step backward into crudeness and ignorance. The perpetrators of these flowers say, aggravatingly, "They look quite pretty," Embroidery just now is simple and artistic.

and if a woman aspires toward decoration, let her stick to her needle, and remember that beautiful needlework is prized from one generation to another, and is not like many of these decorative fads that grow hateful to the eye within a decade. There are certain arts that have proven themselves, and of these needlework is one. There seems to be an everlasting decree against artificial flowers for house decoration, for none are truly beautiful nor success-

ELSIE POMEROY MCELROY.

WHAT CONGRESS APPROPRIATED. The usual statement regarding the expenditures of Congress during the session just closed was made last week by Chairman Cannon, of the House Appropriations Committee. The appropriations for the session just closing amount to \$515.759.820.49. This includes \$119.054 160 under permanent laws, of which amount \$50,-000,000 is for sinking fund and \$30,500,000 for interest on the public debt, or \$3,355,614 more than was included at the last session of Congress in the statements of appropriations, and is on account of the increase of \$162,315,400 in the bonded indebtedness of the country by the present Administration up to February, 1895, the interest and sinking fund charge on account of the later bond issue of \$100,000,000 in February, 1896, amounting to \$1,400,000, not being included in the estimates of permanent appropriations as stated and submitted to Congress in the last regular estimates. The increase in the principal of the interest-

Administration, by the loans negotiated in February and November, 1894; February, 1895, and February, 1896, amounts to \$262,-315,400, which entails an annual interest charge of \$11,492,616, and to meet the sinking fund obligations, the further sum of \$2,623,154. The regular annual appropriations, including deficiencies, made at the last session of Congress amounted to \$3:3,636,896.97, and included no River and Harbor bill. Excluding the River and Harbor act passed at this session, the regular annual bills as passed by the House appropriated only \$373,505,082.25, or more than \$10,000,000 less than was appropriated by the last Democratic Congress.

bearing debt of the country under the present

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